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June, 1981

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency of the Department of the Interior, is charged with the management, development and protection of 470 million acres of public land in the United States. As the Federal Government's mineral leasing agency, BLM has administrative responsibility for public mineral resources on an additional 370 million acres under other federal, state and privately-owned surface.

In Montana, North and South Dakota, the BLM is responsible for the management of about 8.5 million acres of surface and nearly 50 million subsurface mineral acres.

These public assets contain many of the natural resources necessary for the nation's continued social and economic growth.

In 1976, Congress passed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) which gives BLM the legislative authority to manage the public lands and resources under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. FLPMA replaced many outmoded laws, streamlined the administrative system of our public lands and offered new perspectives in public land management. The Act mandates management decisions based on land use planning and public involvement.

In order to make land-use decisions at the local level, BLM administration is decentralized. Programs and activities in the three states are administered through a State Office in Billings, and four District Offices in Lewistown, Butte, Miles City, Montana, and Dickinson, North Dakota. The District Offices are divided into Resource Areas, some of which are detached from the District headquarters.

This publication explains the BLM's role as steward of the public lands. It also provides a summary of BLM activities in the three states during fiscal year 1980 (October 1979 through September 1980). While the information contained in this Digest may answer some of your questions about BLM, more information can be obtained from any BLM office. The Public Affairs staff in the Montana State Office provides general information. The telephone number for Public Affairs is (406) 657-6561. Please feel free to call for more information.

Michael J. Penfold

Michael J. Penfold
State Director

1082

ITEM HAS BEEN DIGITIZED

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 50, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Denver Service Center

PUBLIC LANDS DIGEST

A COMPILATION OF BLM STATISTICS FOR MONTANA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA

ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION CHART 1
MAP OF DISTRICTS 2
BLM OFFICES 3
AREAS OF STATES 5
BLM ADMINISTERED LAND (BY DISTRICT) 6
FEDERAL MINERAL INVENTORY 8

BUDGET AND RECEIPTS

FY81 BUDGET 9
BLM SALARY PER COMMUNITY 10
BLM RECEIPTS BY SOURCE 11
TYPES OF PAYMENTS 12
  Montana 12
  North Dakota 16
  South Dakota 19

SURFACE MANAGEMENT

PLANNING 23
RANGE MANAGEMENT 24
FOREST MANAGEMENT 26
FIRE 28
LANDS & REALTY 29
RECREATION 29
CULTURAL RESOURCES 31
WILDERNESS 31
NATURAL HISTORY 31
WILDLIFE 32
WILD HORSES AND BURROS 33
CADASTRAL SURVEYS 34
ENERGY RIGHTS-OF-WAY 35

MINERAL MANAGEMENT

BLM'S ROLE 37
COAL 39
  Management 39
  Fort Union Region 39
  Major Regions Map 40
  Western States Charts 41
  Powder River Region 42
  Reserves 42
  Montana 42
  North Dakota 42
  South Dakota 42
  Producing Federal Coal Leases-North Dakota and Montana 43
  Special Investigations Concerning Coal Leasing 43
MINERAL LEASING—OTHER THAN OIL AND GAS 44
FEDERAL OIL AND GAS LEASES 45
NONCOMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES 45
  Montana 45
  North Dakota 45
  South Dakota 45

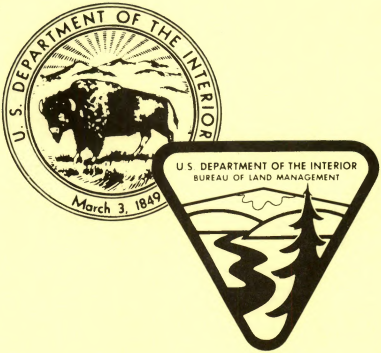
ITEM HAS BEEN DIGITIZED

OIL AND GAS QUANTITY AND ROYALTY VALUE 46
SIMULTANEOUS OIL AND GAS FILINGS 46
COMPETITIVE LEASES ISSUED 47
Montana 47
North Dakota 47

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH PROGRAMS

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION 49
YOUTH LABOR PROGRAMS IN THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT 50

GLOSSARY i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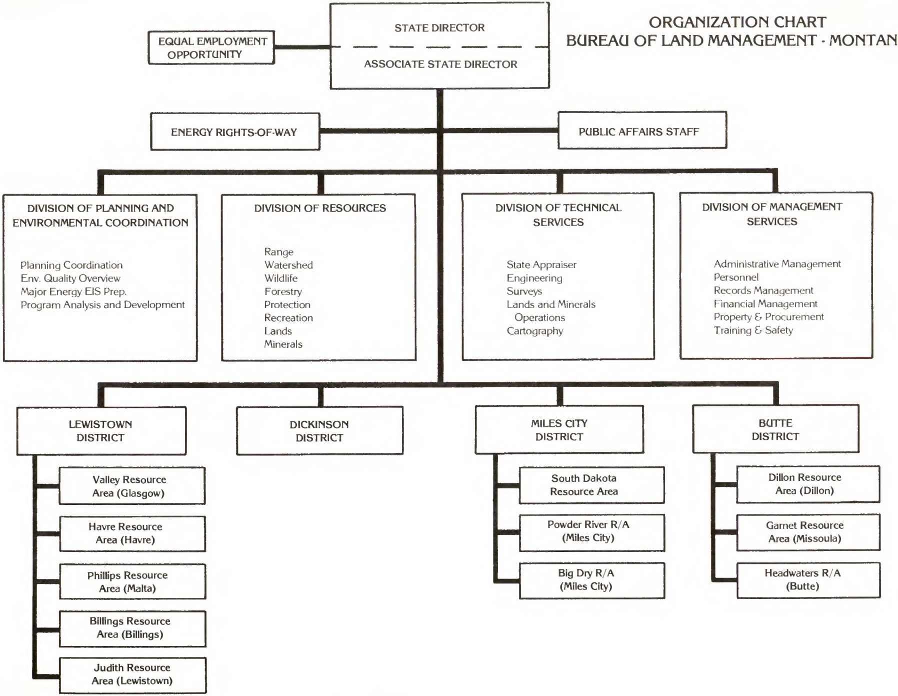
March 3, 1849
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ORGANIZATION

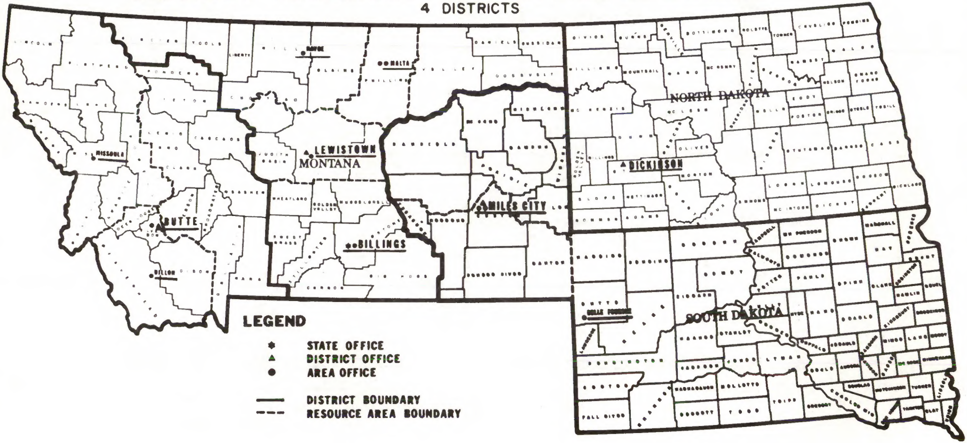
ORGANIZATION CHART
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - MONTANA


STATE DIRECTOR
ASSOCIATE STATE DIRECTOR
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
ENERGY RIGHTS-OF-WAY
PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION
Planning Coordination
Env. Quality Overview
Major Energy EIS Prep.
Program Analysis and Development
DIVISION OF RESOURCES
Range
Watershed
Wildlife
Forestry
Protection
Recreation
Lands
Minerals
DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
State Appraiser
Engineering
Surveys
Lands and Minerals Operations
Cartography
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Administrative Management
Personnel
Records Management
Financial Management
Property & Procurement
Training & Safety
LEWISTOWN DISTRICT
Valley Resource Area (Glasgow)
Havre Resource Area (Havre)
Phillips Resource Area (Malta)
Billings Resource Area (Billings)
Judith Resource Area (Lewistown)
DICKINSON DISTRICT
MILES CITY DISTRICT
South Dakota Resource Area
Powder River R/A (Miles City)
Big Dry R/A (Miles City)
BUTTE DISTRICT
Dillon Resource Area (Dillon)
Garnet Resource Area (Missoula)
Headwaters R/A (Butte)

6/81

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND OFFICE LOCATIONS

4 DISTRICTS



BLM OFFICES IN MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA

Montana State Office
222 North 32nd Street
P.O. Box 30157
Billings, Montana 59107 Telephone: 657-6561

Miles City District Office
P.O. Box 940
Miles City, Montana 59301 Telephone: 232-4331

South Dakota Resource Area
310 Roundup Street
Belle Fourche, South Dakota 57717 Telephone: 892-2526

Powder River Resource Area
P.O. Box 940
Miles City, Montana 59301 Telephone: 232-4331

Big Dry Resource Area
P.O. Box 940
Miles City, Montana 59301 Telephone: 232-4331

Lewistown District Office
Airport Road
Lewistown, Montana 59457 Telephone: 538-7461

Valley Resource Area
626 Third Avenue North
Glasgow, Montana 59230 Telephone: 228-4316

Havre Resource Area
Drawer 911
Havre, Montana 59501 Telephone: 265-5891

Phillips Resource Area
P.O. Box B
Malta, Montana 59538 Telephone: 654-1240

Billings Resource Area
810 East Main Street
Billings, Montana 59101 Telephone: 657-6262

Judith Resource Area
Airport Road
Lewistown, Montana 59457 Telephone: 538-7461

Butte District Office
P.O. Box 3388
Butte, Montana 59701
Telephone: 723-6561

Dillon Resource Area
P.O. Box 1048
Dillon, Montana 59725
Telephone: 683-2337

Garnet Resource Area
P.O. Box 4427
Missoula, Montana 59801
Telephone: 329-3686

Headwaters Resource Area
P.O. Box 3388
Butte, Montana 59701
Telephone: 723-6561

Dickinson District Office
P.O. Box 1229
Dickinson, North Dakota 59601
Telephone: 225-9148

AREA OF STATES

	LAND		INLAND WATER		TOTAL	
STATE	Sq. Miles	Acres	Sq. Miles	Acres	Sq. Miles	Acres
Montana	145,587	93,175,680	1,551	992,640	147,138	94,168,320
North Dakota	69,273	44,334,720	1,392	890,880	70,665	45,225,600
South Dakota	75,955	48,611,200	1,092	698,880	77,047	49,310,080

BLM-ADMINISTERED LAND
Montana, North and South Dakota
By District and County (in acres)

MONTANA

Butte District:

Beaverhead	668,056	Madison	259,058
Broadwater	86,151	Meagher	10,381
Cascade	24,802	Missoula	25,613
Deer Lodge	6,018	Park	10,025
Gallatin	8,357	Pondera	1,328
Granite	47,639	Powell	77,286
Jefferson	97,447	Silver Bow	45,489
Lewis & Clark	85,755	Teton	16,886
Lincoln	1	**TOTAL**	**1,470,292**

Lewistown District:

Big Horn	1,288	Musselshell	104,686
Blaine	451,348	Petroleum	336,783
Carbon	204,526	Phillips	1,099,859
Chouteau	99,933	Roosevelt	4,635
Daniels	200	Sheridan	300
Fergus	350,411	Stillwater	3,929
Glacier	1,083	Sweet Grass	15,773
Golden Valley	8,195	Toole	27,788
Hill	14,370	Valley	1,022,654
Judith Basin	14,071	Wheatland	2,195
Liberty	6,773	Yellowstone	85,873
		TOTAL	**3,856,673**

Miles City Dist.:

Big Horn	26,398	Powder River	258,324
Carter	512,294	Prairie	450,735
Custer	341,474	Richland	52,779
Dawson	67,171	Rosebud	233,530
Fallon	121,906	Treasure	11,884
Garfield	516,846	Wibaux	25,882
McCone	202,019	**SUBTOTAL**	**2,821,242**

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bon Homme	58	Jackson	427
Brule	551	Jones	83
Buffalo	13	Lawrence	4,949
Butte	145,891	Lincoln	70
Campbell	160	Lyman	192
Charles Mix	196	Meade	35,407
Clay	11	Pennington	17,482
Coddington	3	Perkins	9,227
Custer	3,900	Potter	40
Fall River	6,780	Roberts	24
Gregory	172	Stanley	16,824
Haakon	1,400	Sully	108
Harding	29,920	Union	1,784
Hughes	55	Yankton	359
		SUBTOTAL	**276,086**
		TOTAL FOR MILES CITY DISTRICT	**3,097,328**

NORTH DAKOTA

Adams	80
Barnes	5
Benson	49
Billings	680
Bowman	32,808
Burleigh	874
Cavalier	160
Divide	1,666
Dunn	15,989
Eddy	54
Emmons	599
Golden Valley	2,358
Grand Forks	40
Grant	604
Kidder	1,520
Logan	523
McHenry	3,233
McIntosh	213
McKenzie	1,629
McLean	599
Mercer	459
Morton	236
Mountrail	1,117
Oliver	112
Pierce	126
Renville	78
Sheridan	378
Stutsman	80
Towner	14
Walsh	11
Ward	266
Williams	1,401
TOTAL	**67,963**

TOTALS:

Montana	**8,148,207**
North Dakota	**67,963**
South Dakota	**276,086**
	8,492,256 acres

FEDERAL MINERAL INVENTORY
(subsurface acreage)

Montana:	35,803,903
North Dakota:	5,934,205
South Dakota:	5,294,122
Three State Total:	47,032,230

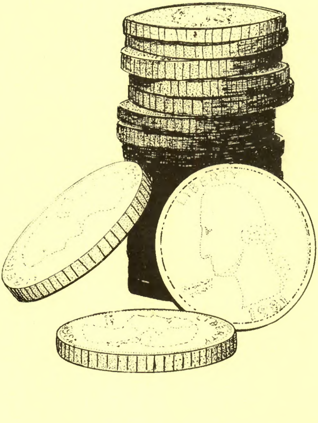
These figures include:

Subsurface minerals under the 8,492,256 surface acres administered by BLM in Montana, North and South Dakota;

Subsurface minerals under surface administered by all other Federal agencies, except Indian reservations;

Subsurface minerals under privately-owned surface where the Federal government retained mineral rights.

These figures do not include some areas in South Dakota where minerals were inventoried under a previous record-keeping system. The eastern one-third of North Dakota also has been omitted.



BUDGET AND RECEIPTS

FY 81 BLM BUDGET

Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota

The Fiscal Year 1981 Operating Budget for Montana and the Dakotas is approximately $22,873,000.

Of the $22,873,000, approximately 55 percent is planned to fund manpower costs for about 600 full-time employees (including WAEs) and approximately 230 seasonally hired employees. The balance is planned for on-the-ground project development, contractual services, and routine operating costs.

Our operating budget is generally in a continuing state of flux. As of March 27, 1981, the budget was as follows:

PROGRAM	FY80 BUDGET	FY81 BUDGET
Energy Minerals	$ 2,147,000	$ 5,992,000
Nonenergy Minerals	300,000	280,000
Land and Realty Operations	1,187,000	901,200
Forest Mgmt. (includes Forest Pest Control)	589,000	569,700
Range Management	1,996,000	2,291,000
Recreation Management	690,000	823,000
Soil, Water, Air Management	715,000	965,000
Wildlife Habitat Management	1,393,000	1,099,800
Fire Management (Protection)	177,000	197,000
Fire Presuppression	589,000	688,000
Planning	917,000	972,000
Data Management	75,000	101,000
Cadastral Survey (includes F.S. Transfer funds)	638,000	685,000
Equal Employment Opportunity	—	141,400
Law Enforcement	40,000	47,000
Program Services (overhead costs)	2,633,000	2,500,000
Construction of Buildings, Recreation Facilities, Roads	351,000	59,800
Maintenance of Buildings, Recreation Facilities, Roads	467,000	542,070
Land and Easement Acquisition (includes Land and Water Cons. Funds)	1,178,000	2,043,000
Range Improvements	1,927,000	1,975,000
TOTALS	**$18,009,000**	**$22,872,970**

BLM SALARY PER COMMUNITY
As of March 14, 1981

DILLON MT	$ 534,137.00	
BRIDGER MT	8,952.00	(Fire Crew)
MILES CITY MT	1,674,689.00	
LEWISTOWN MT	1,409,115.00	
JORDAN MT	18,585.00	(Field Office)
GRANITE COUNTY MT	35,498.00	(Ghost Town)
HAVRE MT	277,903.00	
HELENA MT	62,293.00	(Helena)
MISSOULA MT	496,584.00	
MALTA MT	385,287.00	
ZORTMAN MT	45,458.00	(Fire Crew)
ASHLAND MT	8,366.00	(Fire Crew)
BUTTE MT	1,148,660.00	
GLASGOW MT	226,529.00	
BILLINGS MT	4,973,994.00	
BISMARCK ND	33,237.00	
DICKINSON ND	387,324.00	
BELLE FOURCHE SD	167,900.00	
EKALAKA MT	17,387.00	
BOZEMAN MT	26,951.00	
TOTAL	**$ 12,237,949.00**	

BLM RECEIPTS BY SOURCE
1980

	Montana	North Dakota	South Dakota
Mineral Leases & Permits	$ 19,095,701.06	$ 8,458,481.17	$ 1,475,905.09
Sale of Land & Material			
Land	1,160.00	-0-	-0-
Material	4,286.30	-0-	-0-
Timber	176,691.74	-0-	3,651.79
All Other	9,894.25	-0-	6,428.87
Grazing—Sec. 3	1,659,630.62	-0-	-0-
Grazing—Sec. 15	371,744.68	20,206.00	183,222.35
Fees & Commissions	1,829,137.24	163,512.91	36,760.00
Rights of Way	18,722.24	-0-	2,356.00
Rent of Land	2,674,555.50	86,962.50	10,727.80
Other	557,571.88	-0-	250.00
	$26,399,095.51	**$8,729,162.58**	**$1,719,301.90**

Total (Three State Area) = $36,847,559.99

ALLOCATION OF BLM RECEIPTS TO MONTANA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA

	Montana	North Dakota	South Dakota
Mineral Leases (10/1/79 to 9/30/80)	$ 9,547,850.53	$ 4,229,240.59	$ 737,952.55
Sale of Land & Material	7,681.29	-0-	403.23
Grazing—Sec. 3	207,453.83	-0-	-0-
Grazing—Sec. 15	185,872.34	10,103.00	91,611.17
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act	640,625.19	-0-	-0-
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	8,078,067.00	571,552.00	2,019,329.00
	$18,667,550.18	**$4,810,895.59**	**$2,849,295.95**

Total (Three State Area) = $26,327,741.72

TYPES OF PAYMENTS

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorized federal purchase of private farmlands. Known as land utilization projects, these submarginal lands were incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of each farm owner. The act relocated the owner and family and retired the land from agricultural use. These "acquired" lands were added piecemeal to national parks, forests, grazing districts, or were reserved for other purposes. Montana contains about 1.8 million acres of acquired land. BLM does not administer lands in North and South Dakota acquired under this act. Ten counties in Montana receive annual payments equal to 25 percent of the net revenues gained from these lands, primarily from mineral leasing and grazing and the funds are to be used for schools and highways. Payment is made at the end of the calendar year.

Public Law 136 authorizes a five percent payment to the states from the proceeds from the sale of public lands and materials within the state during the fiscal year.

Under the Mineral Leasing Act, states receive a 50 percent share of bonuses, royalties and rentals received during the fiscal year from mineral leasing revenues. Prior to passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the states received a 37-1/2 percent share.

The Taylor Grazing Act stipulates that states receive a 12-1/2 percent share of grazing fees collected inside grazing districts (Section 3 payments). The act also allows the states to receive a 50 percent share of grazing fees collected outside organized grazing districts (Section 15 payments).

Payments in Lieu of Taxes, Public Law 94-565, provides for annual payments in lieu of taxes to units of local government for certain federal lands within their boundaries. These PILT payments, made on October 1 each year, are paid directly to the counties.

BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT - MONTANA
Calendar Year 1978-1980

County	CY78	CY79	CY80
Blaine	$48,032.86	$102,798.69	$88,352.00
Custer	17,273.51	19,667.66	21,346.57
Fallon	15,569.97	19,803.32	21,090.38
Fergus	17,518.62	24,291.18	25,476.62
Musselshell	30,788.31	68,453.10	58,250.03
Petroleum	36,943.23	42,407.91	47,559.88
Phillips	87,856.66	108,002.76	158,354.67
Prairie	94,363.06	105,411.97	117,092.70
Valley	70,530.91	82,224.70	89,573.32
Yellowstone	13,122.84	15,809.81	13,529.02
TOTAL	**$431,999.97**	**$588,871.10**	**$640,625.19**

NOTE: North and South Dakota lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Act are administered by the U.S. Forest Service (National Grasslands).

PUBLIC LAW 136 OF 1951 - MONTANA

Fiscal Year 1978:	$11,437.94
Fiscal Year 1979:	14,652.65
Fiscal Year 1980:	7,681.29

MINERAL LEASING ACT PAYMENTS - MONTANA

COUNTY	10/1/79-3/31/80	4/1/80-9/30/80
Beaverhead	$ 208,502.34	$ 172,436.25
Big Horn	291,447.00	163,481.02
Blaine	172,704.75	166,127.78
Broadwater	16,445.50	7,687.25
Carbon	226,327.82	348,044.48
Carter	113,413.80	271,521.37
Cascade	6,623.75	11,367.25
Chouteau	29,350.17	42,262.68
Custer	86,311.86	61,839.05
Daniels	2,148.00	2,190.50
Dawson	108,497.10	109,833.45
Deer Lodge	2,945.50	321.00
Fallon	672,962.49	687,586.37
Fergus	34,401.00	44,820.21
Gallatin	3,105.75	3,823.25
Garfield	195,256.68	109,616.00
Glacier	30,229.87	25,308.19
Golden Valley	1,358.50	6,520.75
Granite	18,369.87	25,318.61
Hill	47,156.56	-22,003.83
Jefferson	225.00	
Judith Basin	1,094.50	8,009.75
Lewis and Clark	24,228.50	9,743.88
Liberty	38,630.13	32,826.27
Lincoln		772.00
McCone	40,083.74	61,973.22
Madison	61,722.25	43,235.50
Meagher	25,404.75	5,022.75
Mineral		44.50
Musselshell	16,813.75	13,507.18
Park	2,219.25	17,635.25
Petroleum	92,439.02	78,538.23
Phillips	303,478.23	537,271.94
Pondera	21,717.02	11,271.80
Powder River	644,791.65	765,900.01
Powell	26,918.50	40,371.14
Prairie	58,471.23	80,743.67
Richland	244,440.65	289,866.41
Roosevelt	2,830.44	4,357.48
Rosebud	224,519.46	294,654.07
Sheridan	4,670.47	4,192.47
Silver Bow	2,196.50	1,781.00
Stillwater	14,142.25	19,801.75
Sweet Grass	22,924.00	19,768.50
Teton	10,251.81	15,396.45
Toole	91,021.19	162,483.28
Treasure	3,295.00	1,719.47
Valley	154,813.21	154,088.55
Wheatland	3,288.25	3,594.50
Wibaux	92,775.59	127,674.73
Yellowstone	3,810.75	2,727.75
TOTAL	**$ 4,500,775.40**	**$ 5,047,075.13**

Total for FY80 **$ 9,547,850.53**

TAYLOR GRAZING ACT—SECTION 15 - MONTANA

COUNTY	PAYMENTS
Beaverhead	$ 40,049.63
Big Horn	5,733.18
Broadwater	1,702.22
Carbon	340.00
Carter	53.10
Cascade	2,607.08
Chouteau	20,133.48
Daniels	61.40
Deer Lodge	324.62
Fergus	2,204.30
Gallatin	1,374.53
Glacier	368.46
Golden Valley	73.16
Granite	3,669.76
Hill	2,176.76
Judith Basin	1,765.41
Lewis and Clark	6,097.17
Liberty	4,468.07
Madison	22,686.89
Meagher	2,253.37
Missoula	634.93
Musselshell	1,668.52
Park	1,833.17
Pondera	198.76
Powder River	381.14
Powell	3,060.88
Richland	15,560.57
Roosevelt	1,430.63
Rosebud	15,243.37
Sheridan	70.80
Silver Bow	5,501.21
Stillwater	1,051.38
Sweet Grass	3,181.84
Teton	1,641.42
Toole	6,515.30
Treasure	2,022.12
Valley	12.98
Wheatland	428.82
Wibaux	6,267.76
Yellowstone	1,024.07
SUBTOTAL	**$185,872.34**

TAYLOR GRAZING ACT—SECTION 3 - MONTANA

PAYMENT — 207,453.81

TOTAL — $393,326.15

FY 80 PILT PAYMENTS - MONTANA

COUNTY	TOTAL PAID
Anaconda-Deer Lodge	$113,227
Beaverhead	224,471
Big Horn	24,911
Blaine	251,461
Broadwater	156,332
Butte-Silver Bow	137,164
Carbon	304,529
Carter	78,701
Cascade	149,817
Chouteau	108,889
Custer	232,366
Daniels	148
Dawson	49,808
Fallon	73,514
Fergus	341,382
Flathead	250,589
Gallatin	467,629
Garfield	82,625
Glacier	293,851
Golden Valley	22,510
Granite	69,891
Hill	33,972
Jefferson	215,517
Judith Basin	130,801
Lake	32,589
Lewis and Clark	703,452
Liberty	21,992
Lincoln	175,835
Madison	212,436
McCone	131,196
Meagher	95,420
Mineral	63,354
Missoula	226,388
Musselshell	34,870
Park	366,003
Petroleum	32,210
Phillips	145,702
Pondera	75,320
Powder River	100,529
Powell	109,493
Prairie	42,612
Ravalli	411,864
Richland	34,087
Roosevelt	3,052
Rosebud	232,439
Sanders	89,427
Sheridan	974
Stillwater	132,356
Sweet Grass	140,846
Teton	186,134
Toole	31,783
Treasure	8,145
Valley	309,287
Wheatland	47,504
Wibaux	17,146
Yellowstone	49,517
TOTAL	**$8,078,067**

MINERAL LEASING ACT PAYMENTS - NORTH DAKOTA

COUNTY	10/1/79-3/31/80	4/1/80-9/30/80
Adams	$ 20.00	$ 40.00
Benson	100.00	
Billings	711,430.26	1,288,139.30
Bottineau	19.50	
Bowman	148,545.56	241,072.24
Burke	59.53	241.62
Burleigh	1,550.75	490.00
Divide	536.85	256.00
Dunn	30,538.32	24.997.63
Emmons	486.50	56.50
Golden Valley	6,675.33	6,979.11
Grant	2,026.25	140.00
Hettinger	200.00	
Kidder	20.00	100.00
Logan	320.00	
McHenry	615.50	743.25
McIntosh	80.00	
McKenzie	456,273.17	1,244,653.54
McLean	218.25	1,012.50
Mercer	30,745.93	5,164.67
Morton	634.00	34.25
Mountrail	720.18	1,067.25
Oliver	1,181.75	409.50
Pierce	40.00	70.00
Renville	29.75	385.12
Rolette	80.00	
Sheridan	130.25	140.50
Slope	4,345.25	1,934.92
Stark	588.68	663.25
Stutsman	40.00	
Ward	139.50	154.25
Williams	1,951.37	10,464.76
TOTAL	**$ 1,400,342.43**	**$ 2,828,898.16**

Total FY80 = $4,229,240.59

TAYLOR GRAZING ACT—SECTION 15 - NORTH DAKOTA

COUNTY	PAYMENTS
Billings	$ 215.94
Bowman	6,433.00
Divide	11.80
Dunn	1,851.42
Eddy	18.88
Emmons	28.32
Golden Valley	470.82
Kidder	11.80
McHenry	729.16
McKenzie	48.38
Morton	14.16
Mountrail	95.58
Pierce	15.34
Sheridan	15.34
Williams	143.06
TOTAL	**$ 10,103.00**

FY 1980 PILT PAYMENTS - NORTH DAKOTA

COUNTY	**TOTAL PAID**
Adams	$0
Barnes	4,279
Benson	1,972
Billings	30,931
Bottineau	0
Bowman	25,827
Burke	118
Burleigh	10,010
Cass	0
Cavalier	118
Dickey	227
Divide	1,548
Dunn	55,012
Eddy	0
Emmons	23,874
Foster	0
Golden Valley	8,430
Grand Forks	546
Grant	6,143
Griggs	1,232
Hettinger	0
Kidder	1,694
La Moure	0
Logan	638
McHenry	2,574
McIntosh	230
McKenzie	50,433
McLean	117,034
Mercer	41,350
Morton	10,477
Mountrail	44,812
Nelson	0
Oliver	0
Pembina	0
Pierce	2,551
Ramsey	0
Ransom	18,087
Renville	176
Richland	11,884
Rolette	0
Sargent	0
Sheridan	16,673
Sioux	19,528
Slope	13,131
Stark	1,698
Steele	100
Stutsman	$6,731
Towner	0
Traill	0
Walsh	312
Ward	247
Wells	4,415
Williams	36,510
TOTAL	**$571,552**

PUBLIC LAW 136 OF 1951 - SOUTH DAKOTA

Fiscal Year 1978:	$380.15
Fiscal Year 1979:	804.35
Fiscal Year 1980:	403.23

MINERAL LEASING ACT PAYMENTS - SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY	10/1/79-3/31/80	4/1/80-9/30/80
Butte	$123,148.50	$37,105.00
Custer	3,713.75	12,844.00
Fall River	48,980.50	57,073.53
Haakon	6,810.00	11,485.75
Harding	130,050.40	153,856.02
Hughes	20.00	
Jackson	1,106.50	1,981.75
Jones	40.00	
Lawrence	275.25	260.00
Meade	11,799.50	50,478.00
Pennington	4,536.00	34,364.25
Perkins	13,271.00	4,051.83
Potter	20.00	
Stanley	19,428.50	11,252.50
TOTAL	**$363,199.90**	**$374,752.63**

Total for FY80 = $737,952.53

TAYLOR GRAZING ACT—SECTION 15 - SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY	PAYMENTS
Brule	$153.40
Butte	38,710.34
Campbell	84.96
Custer	944.79
Fall River	1,497.03
Gregory	37.76
Haakon	328.57
Harding	8,526.40
Hughes	14.16
Jackson	159.30
Lawrence	230.38
Meade	27,016.81
Pennington	5,906.36
Perkins	2,634.04
Stanley	5,366.87
TOTAL	**$91,611.17**

FY 1980 PILT PAYMENTS - SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY	TOTAL PAID	COUNTY	TOTAL PAID
Aurora	$0	Jackson	96,358
Beadle	217	Jerauld	0
Bennett	0	Jones	20,450
Bon Homme	11,787	Kingsbury	0
Brookings	0	Lake	0
Brown	0	Lawrence	110,370
Brule	8,996	Lincoln	0
Buffalo	9,254	Lyman	94,847
Butte	119,007	Marshall	0
Campbell	16,252	McCook	0
Charles Mix	21,321	McPherson	118
Clark	0	Meade	40,221
Clay	0	Mellette	0
Codington	0	Miner	0
Corson	56,280	Minnehaha	0
Custer	179,390	Moody	0
Davison	0	Pennington	376,803
Day	155	Perkins	111,681
Denver	0	Potter	12,191
Deuel	0	Roberts	296
Dewey	85,249	Sanborn	0
Douglas	0	Shannon	146,215
Edmunds	0	Spink	546
Fall River	231,189	Stanley	91,508
Faulk	0	Sully	35,283
Grant	0	Todd	0
Gregory	20,282	Tripp	0
Haakon	2,660	Turner	0
Hamlin	0	Union	1,318
Hand	0	Walworth	11,727
Hanson	0	Washabaugh	0
Harding	73,714	Yankton	2,663
Hughes	27,736	Ziebach	1,961
Hutchinson	0		
Hyde	1,284	**TOTAL**	**$2,019,329**

TOTAL PAYMENTS FY 1980

	Bankhead-Jones	Pub. Law 136	Mineral Leasing	Taylor	PILT
Montana	$640,625	$7,681	$9,547,850	$393,326	$8,078,067
South Dakota	—	403	737,952	91,611	2,019,329
North Dakota	—	—	4,229,240	10,103	571,552

TOTALS*

Montana:	$18,667,550
South Dakota:	2,849,295
North Dakota:	4,810,895
	$26,327,740

*Totals may not add up due to rounding.

SURFACE MANAGEMENT

PLANNING

Under the Bureau's planning system, detailed information is gathered and management decisions are developed concerning lands, minerals, timber, livestock forage, soils, water, wildlife habitat, recreation, visual character, wilderness, cultural and historical values, etc. In order to meet the needs of its diverse public users, BLM must effectively balance the management and use of these resources. All potential uses of the public's resources are equally considered and evaluated before a final management plan is developed and implemented.

The Bureau of Land Management uses a three-part planning system which includes program direction, resource information and management decisions.

1. Program Direction

General program direction, policies, goals and priorities are set by the President, Congress and the Secretary of the Interior. These directions are expressed in executive orders, laws, regulations and such other documents as State Director guidance.

2. Resource Information

In initiating this phase of the planning system, BLM specialists obtain necessary land and resource information concerning the region under study. Data is collected for such resource programs or uses as lands, minerals, recreation, wildlife, watershed, timber, livestock forage, etc. Here, each resource specialist — the forester, range conservationist, minerals manager, watershed specialist, etc. — studies the planning area to determine the current condition, use, trends and problems concerning the resource. An analysis is then developed to identify the optimum potential for the resource use under study. This step portrays all of the potential outputs that are possible from public lands. In addition, socio-economic data is gathered and analyzed to facilitate the development and evaluation of land use alternatives that will be generated later. In compiling this information, the Bureau contacts traditional and new interests to make sure that all the available data has been obtained before going ahead with planning.

3. Management Decisions

The next phase of the planning system is designed to resolve current resource use conflicts and to provide the basic guidelines for the projected use and management of the public lands under study. Each resource specialist prepares objectives or goal statements and outlines specific proposals for the optimum use of that resource based on current technology, program direction, resource capability, and the socio-economic needs of the region. Each resource proposal is fully documented and portrayed. At this point, current and potential conflicts between the various resource proposals and possible multiple use solutions are identified. BLM managers are often able to develop additional land use alternatives and multiple use solutions by using information and comments from the public. The impacts of each of these alternatives are identified and analyzed to select the best mix of uses. As a result of those actions, a comprehensive land use plan is developed and adopted.

The BLM is presently in a transition period from the Management Framework Plan (MFP) system described above to a new system in which the product is called a Resource Management Plan (RMP). All land use plans completed after 1983 will be developed through the RMP process.

The basic planning principles directed toward multiple use resource management remain unchanged; however, there are several important differences.

1. The RMP requires more frequent and more intensive public involvement in the planning process.

2. Larger areas are covered by each plan than in the past. The Resource Area will usually be the planning area. The Resource Area is the basic administrative unit within BLM and typically covers several counties.

3. A range of management alternatives are developed within the plan in addition to a statement of the BLM's preferred course of action.

4. RMPs are required to be as consistent as possible under Federal law with the plans of state and local governments and Indian tribes in the area.

5. The Resource Management Plan includes an environmental impact assessment of the various management alternatives prior to the selection of a preferred alternative.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Livestock grazing is an important use of the public lands. In Montana, grazing use involves both cattle and sheep. The table on page 25 indicates the extent of this use by district and state. The table also indicates the number of AMPs and acreage by district.

Today the range program in Montana continues to be influenced by court mandated Environmental Impact Statements.[1] Under the court decision and subsequent agreement, Montana will meet the following environmental statement schedule:

	ACRES	DATE
Missouri Breaks	2,189,000	9/30/79 completed
Mountain Foothills	938,000	9/30/80 completed
Prairie Potholes	1,836,000	9/30/81
Big Dry	1,324,000	9/30/82
Headwaters	309,000	9/30/83
Powder River	1,072,000	9/30/84
Billings	441,000	9/30/84
Garnet	151,000	9/30/85
South Dakota	280,000	9/30/86
North Dakota	67,000	9/30/87

[1] Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., et al. versus Rogers C.B. Morton et al., Case 31983-73.

The first two environmental statement areas, the Missouri Breaks and Mountain Foothills, have been completed using the allotment management plan approach. Implementation of these two environmental statements is now underway. Combined, these two areas total 3,127,000 acres. The Prairie Pothole and Big Dry grazing statements are being prepared, basing the proposed action on the allocation of the vegetative resource. The remaining environmental statements will be completed considering all resources, using a combination resource management plan and environmental statement. The Headwaters area has been chosen as a Bureau pilot for this method and efforts are now underway to complete this effort on schedule.

Amendments to the 1978 grazing regulations were published in the Federal Register on January 19, 1981 and became effective on that date. These regulations are now consistent with Public Law 94-579 (FLPMA) and Public Law 95-514 (PRIA). The amendments establish cooperation and coordination between all affected parties for any action concerning grazing use on the public lands.

The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) also provided for an "Experimental Stewardship Program" which is to provide incentives and/or rewards for holders of grazing permits or leases whose stewardship results in improved range conditions. The East Pioneer Area in southwestern Montana was selected as one of three pilot areas. A multiple-use steering committee now advises BLM, the U.S. Forest Service and individual range users with regard to grazing management over a 750,000-acre area.

In 1981, the grazing fee was dropped to $2.31 per AUM (animal unit month), down from $2.36 the previous year.

TABLE — LIVESTOCK GRAZING - ON LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BLM
(1979 Authorized use)

District	Number of Operators	PL Acreage Grazed	AUMs Active Preference	Cattle &[1] Horses	Sheep & Goats	Operational Number	AMPs Acres PL
020 Miles City							
Sec 15	697	464,530	113,187	226,707	113,057	3	35,549
Sec 3	1317	2,598,542	459,090	326,345	206,269	67	424,706
TOTAL	**2014**	**3,063,072**	**572,277**	**553,052**	**319,326**	**70**	**460,255**
030 Dickinson							
Sec 15	95	53,301	9,681	19,621	2,720	3	20,603
Sec 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	**95**	**53,301**	**9,681**	**19,621**	**2,720**	**3**	**20,603**
060 Lewistown							
Sec 15	455	219,705	41,479	101,694	16,353	2	7,118
Sec 3	1243	4,445,943	589,047	303,244	56,406	128	1,208,303
TOTAL	**1698**	**4,665,648**	**630,626**	**404,938**	**72,759**	**130**	**1,215,421**
070 Butte							
Sec 15	526	728,538	99,988	173,158	50,609	33	216,897
Sec 3	209	570,184	73,064	95,737	22,110	34	181,399
TOTAL	**735**	**1,298,722**	**173,052**	**268,895**	**72,719**	**67**	**398,296**
ALL TOTAL	4542	9,080,743	1,385,636	1,246,500	467,524	284	2,094,575
Montana	3991	8,764,904	1,301,642	1,081,788	352,628	281	2,073,972
North Dakota	95	53,301	9,681	19,621	2,720	3	20,603
South Dakota	456	262,538	74,313	145,097	112,176	—	—
TOTAL	**4542**	**9,080,743**	**1,385,636**	**1,246,506**	**467,524**	**284**	**2,094,575**

[1] Includes yearlings

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Timber management is only one component of the forest management program. Forest lands are managed under the principles of multiple use, sustained yield and environmental quality. Forest management includes the management of the land along with the wildlife, water, minerals, timber, recreation, forage and other resource values.

The goal of the timber management program is to produce a high level of raw material from forest lands that are available for timber production, subject to the principles of multiple use, sustained yield and environmental quality.

The majority of the commercial forest lands administered by the Montana State Office are located in western, southwestern and central Montana. Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, Englemann spruce, and lodgepole pine are the principal tree species. Western larch, white fir, alpine fir, and juniper are found in lesser amounts.

Hardwoods are relatively insignificant in both area and volume. Cottonwood and aspen are the primary hardwood species. Some cottonwood is being logged from private lands.

Demand for sawtimber in the Central Montana Sustained Yield Unit is beginning to grow. Most of the larger mills' needs are being met from material harvested from private lands and the national forests. The individual landowner and small post and pole yards seek vegetative products on an as-needed basis.

A decided change is forecast. Dependency on and demand from the public domain forested areas in Montana should increase as changes in measurement rules occur and productive forest lands are determined.*

The predominant values and uses of forest lands within all the statewide sustained yield units are:

1. Forest products utilization/watershed protection
2. Recreation
3. Cultural
4. Mining
5. Wildlife habitat
6. Geothermal
7. Grazing

(Not listed in order of priority)

BLM's-administered forest lands are generally found at the lower altitudes. These forests help keep sawmills and logging crews working when the high country is inaccessible due to inclement weather.

Forest and woodland resources are an important part of Montana's economy.

"The benefits can be measured in gains in employment. For example, one million board feet of standing timber converted to sawlogs employs about three people for one year. If logs are converted to rough dry lumber and this to millwork, 15 people would be provided employment for one year by the same volume of standing timber. Similarly, the production of dressed lumber, plywood or paper produces substantially increased amounts of employment for one year by the same volume of standing timber. Similarly, the production of dressed lumber, plywood or paper produces substantially increased amounts of employment over that of the production of logs or rough dry lumber, for shipment out of the locality or the state. Conversion of one million board feet of standing timber to one of the following products in one year reflects gains in local employment made possible through diversification.

Product	Employs
Logs	2.7 men
Rough dry lumber	7.0 men
Dressed lumber	9.0 men
Millwork	15.4 men
Plywood	15.8 men
Paper	16.1 men

*A productive forest land is that acreage capable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre per year.

"The manufacture and remanufacture of a forest resource into a refined wood product ready for consumer use will increase the value recoverable from the standing timber resource by 20 times. For example, a forest resource with a standing tree value of one million dollars is capable of generating a $20 million consumer product value. The employment provided in making the transition from this same quantity of raw material to a consumable product will, in the process, generate 7 million dollars in wages and salaries. The long term economic impact is appreciable."[1]

More than 14 million board feet was harvested from BLM-administered forests of Montana, North and South Dakota in FY80. The volume was computed from all products sold or given in free use (firewood) which is convertible to board feet.

During FY8l, it is anticipated that all sales of forest products, i.e., timber, post and poles and all other disposal methods where the material is convertible to board feet, will be in excess of 11 million board feet.

Insect and disease control projects are emphasized in an effort to reduce the amount of timber lost each year. Insect control helps prevent and suppress epidemic outbreaks and the spread of injurious insects. With defoliator type insects, the objective is to minimize the injury to vegetation until natural forces suppress the epidemic. In bark beetle control, the objective is to prevent or suppress the development of a large beetle population and to encourage the restoration of a natural balance. Insect control practices can be classified as silvicultural, biological, chemical and physical, the choice of which is primarily dependent upon the species of insect to be controlled, the degree of infestation, and the conditions that characterize the infested area. BLM in Montana and South Dakota does not use chemicals for insect or disease control on public forest lands it administers.

The magnitude of the infestation on the public land is increasing, especially the infestation of mountain pine beetle.

The Bureau has conducted an aggressive Mountain pine beetle control program on its lands in South Dakota since 1963. A potentially disasterous epidemic of bark beetle infestation was held in check on the Ft. Meade area, due mainly to prompt action of Bureau personnel. Presently, there is an epidemic condition existing on the Exemption Area of South Dakota. The Bureau is geared up to handle the situation in the best possible manner by thinning the stands of Ponderosa pine. Eventually, most of the acreage in the Exemption Area which the Bureau manages will be thinned to reduce the magnitude of the infestation. The dead and dying timber is being salvaged.

[1] Opportunities for Developing Montana's Forest Resources, Forest Subcommittee Montana RADC, 1971.

FIRE

The Bureau's objective is to fight wildfires in the most economical manner so the least amount of damage occurs on the smallest possible acreage.

To meet this goal, the Bureau hires about 100 summer firefighters for initial attack. These firefighters make up a helicopter crew in Zortman and three interagency crews in Jordan, Lewistown and Fort Howells. The Bureau also has two 900-gallon retardant bombers located at Lewistown and Miles City.

The fire program depends on interagency cooperation. The Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service have formed three overhead teams to combat the large, more destructive fires that escape initial attack. The BLM may also request crews from the Montana Indian Firefighters, Boise Interagency Fire Center and all regions of the Forest Service to best utilize available manpower and equipment.

Several technological advances in fire detection and analysis have occurred in the past few years. The Bureau now uses an Automatic Lightning Detection System (ALDS) that covers most of the western states and Alaska. This system records and plots only lightning strikes that are from cloud to ground. ALDS tracks storms across Montana and enables firefighters to fly over these areas to detect fires as quickly as possible.

The Bureau also uses the Remote Automatic Weather System (RAWS). This self-contained, solar-powered weather system transmits vital fire weather information to a satellite. This provides an accurate, hourly record of weather throughout the fire season.

The Bureau takes part in an interdisciplinary fire management program that is based on resource management objectives. Environmental, socio-economic and technological information as it relates to fire is used in land management planning.

Fire management includes all activities required for protecting the land from fire, along with the use of fire (prescribed fire) to meet land management goals. Fire protection includes prevention and fuel management activities. Prescribed fire is used for the protection, enhancement and maintenance of resource productivity.

Average Annual Fire Occurrence by District	
Butte	20
Miles City	36
Lewistown	50

Calendar Year 1980 Fire Occurrence	
Butte	36
Miles City	70
Lewistown	88
Dickinson	1

These figures include fires suppressed exclusively by BLM personnel and fire where BLM provided support to other agencies.

LANDS AND REALTY

The Lands and Realty activity authorizes public land uses other than grazing and mineral development. Lands and Realty authorizes such documents as easements and permits, leases and license use, and occupancy and development of public lands. In addition, when it is determined to be in the national interest, public lands are disposed of by sale or exchange. The lands activity also prepares all required reports and notices to make, modify, extend or revoke withdrawals of the public lands.

In the past four years, BLM in Montana has processed an average of 542 cases each year. These cases represent all types of authorizations. At the beginning of fiscal year 1980, there were 274 pending lands cases for Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. The Montana State Office opened 401 new lands cases, reactivated 148 cases and closed 516 cases. There were 307 lands cases pending action at the end of fiscal year 1980. Thus, more cases were closed than opened during the year.

Major lands and realty actions which affect BLM now include the Northern Tier and Northern Border Pieplines. (See Energy Rights-of-Way.)

A top priority now is the review of all withdrawals that closed the lands to appropriation under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended, or to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended. The BLM is to determine whether, and for how long, the continuation of the existing withdrawal would be consistent with the statutory objectives of the programs for which the lands were dedicated. This action was mandated by FLPMA.

RECREATION

The Bureau of Land Management is involved in the management of public lands which have become a refuge for a rapidly growing number of outdoor recreationists. Public lands in Montana received more than 1.5 million visits in 1980.

BLM has developed six recreation sites in Montana. Three of these — Red Mountain, Ruby Creek and South Madison — are located on the scenic Madison River. Two others, Camp Creek and Montana Gulch, are in the Little Rocky Mountains about 150 miles southeast of Malta. The Holter Lake site, the largest and perhaps most popular BLM camping area is located near the upper end of Holter Lake, north of Helena.

Much hunting takes place on public lands. Such big game animals as white-tailed deer, mule deer, elk and antelope, and upland game birds, including sage grouse and gray or Hungarian partridge, are common. BLM manages, in cooperation with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, two popular elk hunting areas at Markum Mountain and Chamberlain Creek near Missoula. These areas are closed to off-road vehicle (ORV) use during the hunting season. The construction of about 4,500 small reservoirs on public lands has vastly increased waterfowl nesting areas and waterfowl hunting is becoming an increasingly popular sport.

Montana is an outstanding area for fishermen. Public lands front on many of the state's famous trout streams, and cooperative projects with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks have provided public access to many miles of these waters. BLM-constructed reservoirs on Montana's high plains also provide excellent fishing for such warm water species as bass, walleye, northern pike and cold water trout.

Two areas have been identified specifically for off-road vehicle use. A 100-mile snowmobile trail system has been laid out through the Garnet Mountains east of Missoula. South of Billings is a small public land area that is popular with trail bike and four-wheel drive enthusiasts.

A major recreational resource was protected when a 149-mile section of the Upper Missouri River was added to the Wild and Scenic River System in 1976. The Missouri River Corridor contains significant natural and historical features and abundant wildlife. It is also the only national Wild and Scenic River to be managed under the multiple-use principle. Interpretation of these features and the management principle afford the visitor the opportunity to gain a greater understanding, appreciation and concern for the river's natural values.

Estimated recreation visits on public lands under the jurisdiction of BLM, fiscal year 1980

Units	Camping	Picnicking	Fishing	Hunting	Sight-Seeing	Water Sports	Winter Sports	Off-Road Vehicles	Other	Total
TABLE ______ Recreation visits	244,000	138,000	294,000	132,000	439,000	44,000	54,000	128,000	78,000	1,551,000
TABLE ______ Recreation Visitor Days	243,000	138,000	294,000	136,000	439,000	44,000	54,000	127,000	78,000	1,334,300

Definitions:

Recreation visit—A visit to BLM lands and waters by a person for the purpose of engaging in any activities, except those which are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or a full day.

Recreation visitor day—An aggregation of 12 patron hours, where a patron hour is the presence of one or more persons on lands and waters for outdoor recreation purposes for continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods aggregating exactly 60 minutes, e.g. one person for one hour, two persons for one-half hour each, or N persons for 1/N hours each.

Off-Road Vehicles—Any vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, deriving motive power from any source other than muscle. The term excludes: (1) any nonamphibious registered motorboat; (2) any fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for official or emergency purposes; (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by a permit, lease, license, agreement, or contract issued by the authorized officer or otherwise approved. Visitor days and vehicle visits for off-road vehicles must not duplicate visitor days reported under camping, picnicking, etc.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources include the locations and evidence of man's activities from the past. Prehistoric or archeological resources are represented in thousands of sites, among them rock art, bison jumps and kills, human burials, caves where prehistoric man lived, tipi rings, and numerous prehistoric camp sites.

Euroamericans first came into this area from 1750 to 1850, a time when written records were scant. Many of the modern Indian groups, white explorers and fur trappers used what are now the public lands during this period.

The historic era for which written records exist is represented by forts, posts and battlefields from the time of white/Indian conflict, and ghost towns and other mining activities. Numerous relics also exist from the settlement period when large cattle operations flourished, railroads were built, and much of the state was homesteaded.

Today the Bureau seeks to protect and preserve for the public a representative array of the sites depicting these activities. The present program operates in two ways.

Cultural resources are located before such Bureau activities as coal and oil leasing, grazing-related range improvements, and timber are authorized. When possible, the Bureau seeks to avoid harming these cultural resources with its other projects. When destruction or impact cannot be avoided, photographs, drawings, archaeological excavation, or other techniques are used to save the resource in information form for future public enjoyment.

Where the cultural resource is significant enough in its own right, the Bureau program seeks to make the site availabile for visitors to see, learn from and enjoy. A prehistoric bison kill in northern Montana is being studied and will soon be interpreted and open to visitors. Floaters along the Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River can visit sites of abandoned forts, homesteads and places where the Lewis and Clark expedition camped. Garnet Ghost Town in western Montana provides a place where the public can experience the flavor of an early gold mining town.

WILDERNESS

The BLM in Montana has identified 42 units totaling 421,655 acres as having wilderness characteristics. In addition, portions of two of Montana's previously designated primitive areas, the Beartrap Canyon and Humbug Spires have been recommended for wilderness designation. The combined acreage of these primitive areas is 13,275. Inventory of the 46,126 acres in the Centennial Mountains Primitive Area and contiguous BLM-administered land will not be completed until fiscal year 1982.

All areas identified as having wilderness characteristics will be studied and wilderness suitability reports will be prepared for Congressional consideration. Eighteen areas will be studied in fiscal years 1981 and 1982 in the Dillon area of southwest Montana and the Missouri Breaks region of north central Montana. Suitability reports for the other areas will be completed by fiscal year 1987.

The BLM will manage those lands identified as having wilderness characteristics so as not to impair their suitability for preservation until Congress makes a determination on wilderness designation.

NATURAL HISTORY

The natural history program protects examples of typical, rare, unique or otherwise outstanding historic or geologic values for enjoyment, scientific and educational use. Natural history resources include caves, paleontological resources and other resources of scientific or recreational value.

WILDLIFE PROGRAM

Montana, North and South Dakota

BLM manages wildlife habitat in Montana, North and South Dakota in cooperation with the respective State Fish and Game agencies. More than 600 species of fish and wildlife on 8.5 million acres of public lands, 700 miles of streams and more than 52,000 acres of lakes and small reservoirs are managed in the three states. Habitat condition and trend is influenced by rapid industrial expansion, energy and minerals development, increased seasonal and yearlong uses, native range exploitation and expanded human populations.

The following table indicates the primary species and their approximate numbers in the three-state area:

	APPROXIMATE 1977 NUMBERS		
Species	**Montana**	**North Dakota**	**South Dakota**
Antelope	32,000	200	2,950
Mule Deer	66,450	500	1,650
White-tailed Deer	23,300	300	660
Rocky Mountain Elk	3,555	—	—
Moose	120	—	—
Bighorn Sheep	580	—	—
Mountain Goats	82	—	—
Black Bear	245	—	—
Grizzly Bear	25	—	—
Mountain Lion	25	—	—
Turkey	1,180	100	200

A large variety of game fish, including numerous trout species, grayling, white fish, and the paddlefish are widely distributed in the three states. Sports harvest of fish and wildlife contributed nearly 500,000 visitor days of use in Montana, 3,500 in North Dakota, and 31,000 in South Dakota.

Nongame wildlife inhabiting the public lands includes an estimated 500 species. In addition, BLM manages habitat for five species of endangered or threatened mammals and birds. Critical habitats for these species range from the grizzly habitat along the Rocky Mountain Front to peregrine falcon habitat in eastern Montana and North Dakota.

Although no threatened or endangered fish have been found on public lands in Montana, North and South Dakota, aquatic resource inventories are underway to determine the status and distribution of game and nongame fishes.

As managers of threatened and endangered species habitat, the Bureau bears a heavy responsibility in insuring that land management decisions do not adversely affect those species. Proper management must include an ecosystem basis approach.

Specific wildlife management program areas within the three states include the Little Missouri River area in North Dakota and the Fort Meade Wildlife Area in South Dakota. In Montana, vast acreages of mule deer, whitetail, and antelope habitat and populations of sharp-tailed grouse, pheasants and migratory waterfowl have been located in the Lewistown and Miles City Districts. The nationally known prairie pothole country in the Lewistown District provides habitat for a large number of the nesting waterfowl from the Central Flyway. These potholes not only provide nesting, resting and staging areas for waterfowl, but are in many cases important fishery and upland game bird habitat. Butte District's program varies widely from rugged Rocky Mountain elk habitat to the grizzly habitat in the northwestern corner of the district. Butte District is traversed by numerous nationally known cold water mountain streams and high lakes, most of which are habitat for brown, rainbow and brook trout highlighted by the native arctic grayling habitat in the Centennial basin of the Dillon Resource Area.

Displacement of wildlife and possible adverse impacts on their habitat through energy mineral development, livestock grazing and associated human population pressures places a mandate on BLM to provide an adequate habitat management program which will perpetuate wildlife values. Proper and timely inventories, adequate mitigative measures for adverse impacts on habitat and long term habitat quantity and quality trend monitoring are major BLM wildlife responsibilities.

ESTIMATED ACRES OF IMPORTANT GAME AND WATERFOWL HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS

State	Big Game	Small Game	Waterfowl
Alaska	262,000,000	262,000,000	30,000,000
Arizona	7,898,000	11,442,000	2,500
California	5,187,000	10,442,000	1,314
Colorado	8,000,000	6,653,000	25,000
Idaho	9,333,600	11,440,600	140,600
Montana	6,507,051	4,661,804	51,122
Nevada	21,618,000	23,270,000	38,500
New Mexico	9,819,000	15,240,000	18,000
Oregon	10,770,000	12,579,000	83,800
Utah	17,575,000	18,926,000	37,000
Wyoming	15,013,000	14,021,000	90,000
TOTAL	**374,513,600**	**391,455,600**	**30,608,214**

ESTIMATED MILES OR ACRES OF EXISTING FISHING STREAMS, LAKES, AND RESERVOIRS ON PUBLIC LANDS

State	Acres of Lakes	Acres of Reservoirs	Miles of Streams
Alaska	4,700,000	(?)	240,000
Arizona	1,616	26,975	378
California	56,137	22,428	520
Colorado	8,199	13,822	1,498
Idaho	134,598	92,134	3,275
Montana	15,605	21,098	473
Nevada	23,976	18,305	1,066
New Mexico	630	298	42
Oregon	5,719	81,209	7,226
Utah	683	15,121	2,046
Wyoming	11,145	16,303	1,535
TOTAL	**4,948,591**	**231,884**	**258,307**

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

Wild horse herds are located in two areas of the Lewistown District. The Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range in the Billings Resource Area is managed to maintain a population of about 125 wild horses. There are an additional 30 wild horses in the Irvin Ridge vicinity of the Havre Resource Area.

Adopters of excess wild horses removed from public lands may acquire title to not more than 4 wild horses per year. Adopters are reviewed for proper care of the horses after one year.

CADASTRAL SURVEYS

Cadastral Survey is responsible for public land surveys in the states of Montana, North and South Dakota. These surveys create, establish and restore boundaries of public land units that can readily be identified and recorded in the form of official field notes and plats. In addition, this office is responsible for the issuance of mineral survey orders and the subsequent examination and approval of the mineral surveys performed by authorized U.S. Mineral Surveyors.

BLM is involved with the resurvey of obliterated boundaries of lands under the administration of the Bureau and the Forest Service. Under a reimbursable program, resurveys are conducted for all government agencies. These boundaries are essential to the administration, management, protection and the elimination of unauthorized uses of these lands.

All of North and South Dakota and about 90 percent of Montana have been surveyed. There have been no requests for original surveys of the remainder of Montana. Many of the original surveys of government lands were made nearly a century ago and were marked by wooden stakes or other nonpermanent material. These have since been obliterated by the elements or by man-made improvements.

There is now an urgent need for the resurvey of these lands plus the subdivision of the sections which form the boundaries of the public domain.

Cadastral Survey efforts are being directed towards the energy, range, recreation and forestry programs.

During FY80, the following was accomplished:

Total miles resurveyed	1057
Total monuments set	1888
Total miles sent to Denver Service Center for approval	991
Total number of dependent resurvey plats sent to Denver for approval	33
Total number of miles resurveyed for the Bureau of Land Management	763
Survey Monuments set under the above program	1220
Total number of survey monuments set for the Forest Service under the remonumentation program	336
Total number of miles resurveyed for the Forest Service	123
Survey Monuments set under the above program	144
Total number of miles resurveyed for the Bureau of Reclamation	171
Survey Monuments set under the above program	188

A number of nonmeasurable investigations were executed in the field during the year. These investigations ordinarily lead to approved surveys.

ENERGY RIGHTS-OF-WAY

The Energy Rights-of-Way Transportation and Compliance staff expedites the processing of permits and stipulations for major energy rights-of-way proposals that have inter- and intra-state involvement. Current projects include:

1. Northern Border Pipeline

The Northern Border Pipeline is a segment of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System. This segment will carry natural gas from the Canadian border near Morgan, Montana, to Ventura, Iowa. When completed, the 42-inch pipeline will carry an estimated 2.2 billion cubic feet per day.

A right-of-way grant was issued by the Montana State Director in March, 1981, to the Northern Border Pipeline Company. The BLM will have surface compliance responsibilities on that portion of the line that crosses federal lands in Montana. Construction of the Northern Border Pipeline is scheduled to begin in 1981.

2. Northern Tier Pipeline

This proposal involves the construction of a tanker port in Port Angeles, Washington, and 42-inch and 40-inch pipelines to carry crude oil from Alaska and other sources to refineries in the northern states. The eastern terminus of the proposed pipeline is Clearbrook, Minnesota.

The final environmental impact statement which was prepared by the BLM's Oregon State Office has been filed with the Council on Environmental Quality. The Montana State Office issued a federal right-of-way grant to the Northern Tier Pipeline Company in April 1980.

All states involved in the pipeline proposal except Washington have approved the pipeline. The State of Washington is expected to make a decision on the proposal in the summer of 1981.

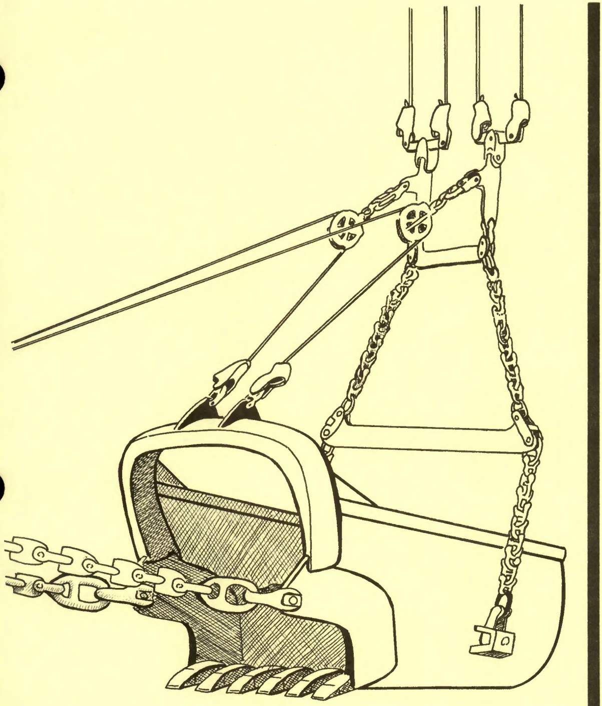
3. Colstrip III and IV

Montana Power Company has proposed construction of twin 500 kV transmission lines from Colstrip to Hot Springs, Montana. The company is to construct the segment from Colstrip to Townsend, with Bonneville Power Administration to construct the segment from Townsend west.

An environmental impact statement has been filed with the Council on Environmental Quality for the plant and transmission line construction. As a result of public comment, new routes have been proposed in three areas. The Forest Service, Bonneville Power Administration and the BLM are preparing an environmental statement supplement to assess alternate routes near Deer Lodge and Boulder, Montana. Alternate routes west of Garrison and in the Missoula area will be the subject of a separate environmental analysis and statement.

The BLM intends to issue to Montana Power, in the spring of 1981, a right-of-way grant from Colstrip to Townsend. Construction of the Colstrip-Townsend segment is scheduled for the summer of 1981. The BPA plans to initiate construction on the segment from Townsend to Garrison in the spring of 1982. Several Montana counties and the State of Montana have filed suits challenging the routes, authority of the federal agencies, and failure to comply with the Montana Siting Act. At this time, it is uncertain what impact the suits will have on construction schedules.

4. The staff also is responsible for other rights-of-way applications for electrical transmission lines, crude oil, coal slurry and natural gas pipelines and power plants.



MINERAL MANAGEMENT

BLM'S ROLE

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for management of all minerals on federal lands. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act affirms BLM's role in total multiple use resource management.

The responsibility for minerals management reaches far beyond that for other resources; the BLM has responsibility for minerals management on all withdrawn lands, including Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, Corps of Engineers, military lands, and other lands part of the original public domain or acquired by purchase, exchange or gift.

Minerals are available for development by the private sector through three avenues: the Mining Law of 1872, the Mineral Leasing Acts of 1920 and 1947, as amended, and the Material Sales Act of 1947.

1. Minerals categorized as "locatable" (generally metallics and hardrock minerals) can be acquired through prospecting, discovery, and filing of mining claims in accordance with state and federal laws. Mining claim location notices must be filed in the county courthouse for the county within which the claim is located and also with the Bureau of Land Management. In Montana, North and South Dakota, these claims must be filed in the BLM State Office in Billings, Montana. The 1872 Mining Law provides for annual assessment work of $100 for each claim. The assessment period is September 1 through August 31 of each year. Notice of assessment must be filed in both the county and with BLM in locations indicated above for the claims. Failure to file the assessment documents could result in the claims being null and void due to the requirement of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

The 1872 Mining Law provides for acquisition of title to the land if a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit is made. This discovery must include mineral of sufficient quantity and quality that a prudent man would be justified in expending time and money to develop a mine with reasonable expectation of being able to operate at a profit. Title is gained by an application process for mineral patent. Minerals in "acquired" lands are not subject to location under the general mining laws.

2. Certain minerals have been placed in a leasable category by the various mineral leasing acts and, thus, are not locatable under the General Mining Law. These minerals are: oil, gas, coal, chlorides, sulphates, carbonates, silicates, potassium, sodium, sulphur, asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen, and bituminous rock (including oil impregnated sands and rocks), geothermal steam and solid (hardrock) minerals in acquired lands, which normally would be subject to location under the General Mining Law on public domain lands.

These leasable minerals are generally available for development through application for prospecting permits or by application for competitive leasing. There are exceptions. Oil and gas leases may be applied for directly on a noncompetitive basis if the lands applied for are not within a known geologic structure formally classified by the U.S. Geological Survey. Lands within a structure must be acquired through prospecting permit procedures. All coal must be obtained by competitive bidding. Applications for coal can be accepted; however it must be demonstrated that the coal is needed for immediate production to avoid loss of the resource. Other leasable minerals may be acquired through application for a prospecting permit. If, through prospecting, commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, the permit holder is entitled to a preference-right lease. Here again, if these minerals are within a designated leasing area they can only be acquired through competitive processes.

3. Salable minerals under authority of the Materials Act of 1947, as amended, include petrified wood and common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumicite, cinders, and clay. These materials can be obtained by application and are sold by use of a mineral material sale contract. If BLM determines that competitive interest exists for a mineral applied for, it must sell the material competitively. The regulations require that access to the mineral be provided to all prospective bidders for the material being sold.

The minerals in all three categories can be found on lands which are part of the original public domain, on lands which have left federal ownership and have since been acquired through purchase, exchange, or gift and in private lands where the minerals have been reserved to the United States. Mineral status can be very complex, and status determines the law under which the minerals must be administered.

When all classes of mineral lands are combined (including acquired, reserved public domain lands, Forest Service and lands of other agencies in the three-state area), the mineral ownership administered by this office approaches 50 million acres.

The most active mineral commodities in Montana are oil, gas, coal, and bentonite; oil, gas and coal are leasable minerals and bentonite is a locatable mineral.

This office presently has about 14 million acres of lands leased for oil and gas resources. Many oil and gas applications are stalled due to environmental problems or lack of completed land use plans.

Discoveries of oil in the Overthrust Belt which runs through western Montana have resulted in leasing activity in areas possessing scenic, recreation and wilderness values. Traditionally, these areas have not been considered as possessing oil or gas resources so there has been little leasing activity in western Montana. The possibility of leasing these areas creates greater resource conflict than normally associated with the prairie lands of eastern Montana. Ways must be found to provide for development of this critically needed resource and at the same time retain the scenic, recreation and aesthetic values inherent in these mountainous areas.

Coal leases existing in the three-state area total 41 and cover 55,048 acres. The Montana State Office administers the greatest amount of minable coal tonnage of any BLM office. Current figures indicate a minable reserve of 59 billion tons in Montana, North and South Dakota.

Factors affecting the coal leasing program are complex and the circumstances are changing rapidly. New laws and recent court decisions have had a profound effect upon this activity.

Bentonite is a clay which contains many special characteristics making it valuable for a long list of domestic and industrial uses as a binder for pelletizing iron ore concentrates, binder for foundry holds, oil well drilling mud, extenders for livestock feed, sealant for reservoirs and irrigation ditches and canals, various filtration processes, and cosmetics. Bentonite occurs in many areas in Montana. Minable reserves of this material have not been accurately determined at this time. There are an estimated 11,000 bentonite claims covering approximately 220,000 acres in Montana and South Dakota. Plants have been constructed near Malta and Glasgow, Montana, and large scale production of this mineral commodity has started. Currently, there are 85 patent applications pending which are located in the Malta, Alzada, and Bridger areas of Montana. These patent applications include 262 claims covering about 8,850 acres. There are also about 3,200 acres included in bentonite prospecting permit applications in the Malta area. These applications cover bentonite found in acquired lands which are not subject to location under the General Mining Laws.

COAL

The United States has vast resources of coal. The Geological Survey has calculated the identified resources of coal at depths of less than 3,000 feet to be 1,581 billion tons. The Bureau of Mines has evaluated this coal to determine the quality of relatively thick beds that could be mined by conventional surface or underground methods. This coal constitutes the demonstrated reserve base of 434 billion tons for the United States.

On any basis of analysis, the U.S. coal resources are larger than the combined resources of petroleum, natural gas, oil shale, and bituminous sandstone. Use of coal lags behind the use of both petroleum and natural gas because these two fuels are cleaner to burn and easier to handle. In spite of this handicap, present annual coal production in the U.S. ranges from 700 to 800 million tons.

Of the coal consumed annually in the U.S., about 62 percent is used in the production of electric power, 20 percent is used by the steel industry, 16 percent by the manufacturing industry, and two percent for all other purposes. Coal is also of great future value and importance as a subsidiary source of synthetic gas, liquid fuels and lubricants.

Coal is classified by rank and grade. Rank is based on the percentage of fixed carbon and heat content (BTU) and is classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, and lignite. Grade is an expression of quality and coal is graded according to the content of ash, sulfur, and other constituents.

Sulfur is an undesirable element in coal. It can contribute to air pollution, corrosion, the formation of boiler deposits, and other adverse results. The sulfur content of coal in the U.S. ranges from 0.2 to 7.0 percent, but the average in all coal is between 1.0 and 2.0 percent. The percentage of sulfur is highest in bituminous coals in the Appalachian region and the Interior Basin of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The percentage is relatively low (generally less than 1 percent) in subbituminous coal and lignite of the Rocky Mountain and Northern Great Plains region.

Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota make a major contribution to the total coal reserves of the United States. These reserves are situated primarily in the Powder River and the Fort Union Coal Regions. Land and/or mineral ownership in these coal regions is scattered and mixed. An estimated 80 percent of the federal coal underlies private surface. Leasing is difficult because of a checkerboard pattern of private, railroad and federal ownership.

Management

Until the late 1960s, the Department of the Interior played an active role in leasing federally-owned coal, responding to industry applications for coal leases on a case-by-case basis. In 1970, the Bureau of Land Management conducted a coal lease study and halted the issuance of coal leases and prospecting permits to reassess coal leasing policies. The study showed that the acreage of coal under lease on public lands was rapidly increasing while production from federal leases was declining.

No coal leases were issued from May 1971 until February 1973, at which time the Secretary of the Interior announced a new coal leasing policy, which continued through 1975. On September 27, 1977, the policy was found inadequate.

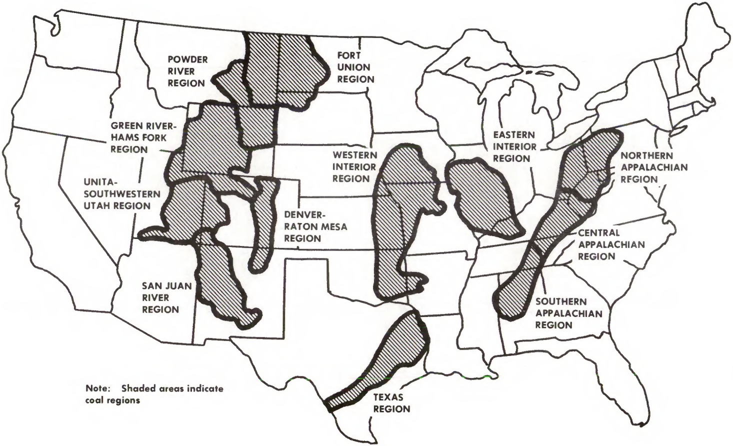
On June 4, 1979, the Secretary of Interior announced a new Federal Coal Management Program that combines all major federal coal management responsibilities.

Fort Union Region

The largest coal areas in the Northern Great Plains Coal Province is the Fort Union Region which encompasses the western half of North Dakota and parts of eastern Montana and northwestern South Dakota. This region occupies a broad, shallow basin of tertiary rocks which dip gently toward the center of the basin. More than a hundred discontinuous lignite beds of varying thickness (up to 25 feet) have been identified in this area. In any one section, no more than three lignite beds of commercial thickness have been found.

The coal throughout most of the Fort Union Region is lignite in rank. However, westward from the Montana-North Dakota State line, the rank of the lignite increases to subbituminous C coal near Miles City to subbituminous B coal farther west.

Lease sales are scheduled for 1983.



Note: Shaded areas indicate coal regions

COAL — U.S. vs. WESTERN STATES (IN BILLION TONS)

	U.S.	7 Western States[1]	7 Western States[1] As Percent of U.S.
1. Identified Resources	1,581	860	58%
2. Demonstrated Reserve Base	434	198	46%
A. Underground	297	113	38%
B. Surface	137	86	63%

COAL — U.S. vs. MONTANA (IN BILLION TONS)

	U.S.	MONT	ND	SD	3-State Total	3-State Total As % of U.S.
1. Identified[2] Resources	1,581	222	351	2	575	36%
2. Demonstrated[3] Reserve Base	434	108	16	0.4	124	29%
A. Underground	297	65	0	0	65	22%
B. Surface	137	42.6[4]	16	0.4	59	43%

COAL — WESTERN STATES vs. MONTANA (IN BILLION TONS)

	7 Western States[1]	3-State Total (Mont/ND/SD)	3-State Total as % of 7 Western States
1. Identified Resources	860	575	67%
2. Demonstrated Reserve Base	198	124	63%
A. Underground	113	65	58%
B. Surface	86	59	69%

[1] Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and South Dakota.

[2] Bed of bituminous coal and anthracite 14 inches or more thick and beds of subbituminous coal and lignite 2.5 feet or more thick to a depth of 3,000 feet. These deposits may or may not be evaluated as to extent and grade and may not be profitably recoverable with existing technology and economic conditions as of January 1, 1972.

[3] Is a collective term for the sum of coal in both the measured and indicated categories, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey, and represents 100 percent of the coal in-place as of January 1, 1974.

[4] Excludes estimated 10 billion tons on Crow and Cheyenne Indian Reservations; Coal Age, McGraw Hill Publishing Co., May 1974, pg. 86 (Joseph H. Rawlins).

Powder River Region

The Powder River Region is a southern extension of the Fort Union Region. It occurs in southeastern Montana and extends southerly into northeastern Wyoming.

The Powder River Basin is a broad structural trough lying between the Big Horn Mountains to the west, the Black Hills uplift to the east, and the Laramie Mountains and Hartville uplift to the south.

In general, the coal beds are thickest (up to 125 feet) in the northern portion of the Region (Southern Montana and Northern Wyoming) and most persistent across the gently dipping northern and eastern flanks of the Powder River Basin.

Lease sales are scheduled in 1982.

Reserves

There are several terms used by the Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines that relate to in-place coal reserves which need to be defined. They are:

1. Identified Resources—bed of bituminous coal and anthracite 14 inches thick or more and beds of subbituminous coal and lignite 2.5 feet thick or more to a depth of 3,000 feet. These deposits may or may not be evaluated as to extent and grade and may or may not be profitably recoverable with existing technology and economic conditions as of January 1, 1972.

2. Demonstrated Reserve Base—is the sum of coal in both the measured and indicated categories, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey, and represents 100 percent of the coal in-place as of January 1, 1974. Thickness is 28 inches or more for bituminous coal and anthracite, and 60 inches or more for subbituminous coal and lignite. The maximum depth for all ranks of coal except lignite is 1,000 feet. Only those lignite beds potentially minable by surface methods to depths no greater than 120 feet are included.

Montana

The identified resource of coal in Montana as of January 1, 1974, was 292 billion tons of bituminous, subbituminous, and lignite coal. Of this amount, the demonstrated reserve base is estimated to be 108 billion tons of coal.

North Dakota

The identified resource of North Dakota as of January 1, 1974, was 351 billion tons of lignite. Of this amount, the demonstrated reserve base is estimated to be 16 billion tons of lignite, all of which is potentially minable by surface methods.

In determining the demonstrated reserve base for North Dakota, the U.S. Bureau of Mines considered only those lignite beds that can be mined by surface methods.

South Dakota

The identified resource of South Dakota as of January 1, 1974, was 2 billion tons of lignite. Of this amount, the demonstrated reserve base is estimated to be 400 million tons, all potentially minable by surface methods. These reserves are in the South Dakota portion of the Fort Union Coal Region and situated in northwestern South Dakota.

The federal mineral estate in Montana, North and South Dakota contains approximately 43 percent of the nation's known strippable coal, or approximately 59 billion tons, together with significant quantities of oil and gas, some geothermal steam, and other nonenergy minerals. Because of the complex surface and mineral ownership patterns, federal decisions regarding coal will have a significant influence on development or nondevelopment of 70-80 percent of Montana's strippable reserves and 50-55 percent of North Dakota's.

The Montana State Office has issued 41 coal leases totaling 55,048 acres. The following table reflects these coal leases.

STATE	LEASES ISSUED
Montana	21
North Dakota	20
South Dakota	0

PRODUCING FEDERAL COAL LEASES, CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION, AND CUMULATIVE ROYALTY (THROUGH FY 1980)

NORTH DAKOTA

Lessee	Acreage	County	Cumulative Production	Cumulative Royalty
North American Coal Corporation	1,357.44	Mercer	11,932,943 tons	$1,230,713
Knife River Coal Co.	2,000.00	Bowman	3,202,453 tons	733,655
Knife River Coal Co.	1,600.00	Mercer & Olive	1,378,554 tons	184,968
		MONTANA		
Western Energy Co.	1,446.35	Rosebud	35,285,166 tons	4,398,265
Knife River Coal Co.	960.00	Richland	1,784,578 tons	320,417
Divide Coal Mining Co.	80.00	Musselshell	178,998 tons	26,801
Decker Coal Co.	1,840.55	Big Horn	20,836,017 tons	3,094,653
Decker Coal Co.	2,360.20	Big Horn	9,939,182 tons	1,535,503
Peabody Coal Co.	4,306.55	Rosebud	12,864,482 tons	2,251,281

Special Investigations Concerning Coal Leasing (Formerly EMRIA)

It became apparent that BLM did not have sufficient information to ascertain the impacts and rehabilitation potential of areas likely to be mined during the next 20 years. In October 1974, the BLM was designated to administer the Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) program. The purpose of the program is to determine reclamation potential and the impacts of surface and subsurface disturbance on the basic soil and water resources.

The BLM works with the U.S. Geological Survey, Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology and Bureau of Reclamation to collect and analyze data on subsurface water and groundwater, soils and overburden.

Numerous study reports have been published for Montana and North Dakota, which serve to guide planning and decision making in potential coal lease areas.

The special investigations budget for FY 81 is about $2.4 million.

MINERAL LEASING OTHER THAN OIL AND GAS AS OF FEBRUARY 1981

MONTANA STATE OFFICE

	PROSPECTING PERMITS		LEASES								LICENSES (Coal Only)			
Type & State	Aplns	Acres	Iss.	Acres	Aplns.	Acres	Mod.	Acres	Readj.	Acres	Iss.	Acres	Aplns.	Acres
COAL														
Montana			21	37,303.705	6[1]	15,663.11	1	158.28			3	80.00	—	—
North Dakota			20	17,744.45							1	10.00	—	—
South Dakota														
TOTAL			41	55,048.155	6	15,663.11	1	158.28			4[2]	90.00	—	—
											USE PERMITS (Phosphate Only)			
PHOSPHATE														
Montana	5	8,251.92	28	22,033.20	1	700.00	4	633.53	9	5,532.56	2	114.94		
North Dakota														
South Dakota														
TOTAL	5	8,251.92	28	22,033.20	1	700.00	4	633.53	9	5,532.56	2	114.94		
SODIUM														
Montana														
North Dakota														
South Dakota														
TOTAL														
POTASSIUM														
Montana														
North Dakota														
South Dakota														
TOTAL														
URANIUM														
Montana	1	318.84												
North Dakota	4	9,537.78												
South Dakota														
TOTAL	5	9,856.62												
OTHER														
Montana														
Bentonite	2	4,739.16			1	220.00								
Geothermal					6	7,558.90								
Lead, et al														
TOTAL	2	4,739.16			7	7,778.90								
North Dakota														
TOTAL														
South Dakota														
Gold, et al	1	136.10												
TOTAL	1	136.10												
GRAND TOTAL	23	22,983.80	69	77,081.355	14	24,142.01	5	791.81	9	5,532.56				

[1] 2 Competitive — 990.09 A.
4 Pref. Right — 14,673.02 A.

[2] License to Mine Coal Only (Coal Exploration Licenses Issued - 11)

FEDERAL OIL AND GAS LEASES IN EFFECT AS OF MARCH 31, 1981

Public Domain		Acquired Lands		Total	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
		MONTANA			
9,894	10,080,925	2,000	1,559,010	11,894	11,639,935
		NORTH DAKOTA			
840	308,041	1,572	1,190,422	2,412	1,498,463
		SOUTH DAKOTA			
1,303	1,636,145	390	477,030	1,693	2,113,175

*These figures include all O&G leases on all federal lands. Does not include leasing of Indian owned minerals.

NONCOMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED

		Public Lands		Acquired lands		Total	
Lease	FY Year	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
			MONTANA				
Oil & Gas	80	568	800,278.91	49	44,438.65	617	844,717.56
	79	977	1,102,884.53	205	168,868.64	1,182	1,271,753.17
	78	1,227	1,667,994.10	190	159,778.93	1,417	1,827,773.03
	77	834	821,595.10	238	244,686.33	1,072	1,066,281.43
			NORTH DAKOTA				
Oil & Gas	80	18	7,239.46	19	14,672.05	37	21,911.51
	79	39	8,786.30	90	83,896.00	129	92,682.30
	78	108	36,773.69	189	114,334.15	297	151,107.84
	77	55	20,303.70	184	176,338.25	239	196,641.95
			SOUTH DAKOTA				
Oil & Gas	80	116	129,871.31	51	73,427.66	167	203,298.97
	79	248	318,038.66	81	96,342.78	329	414,381.44
	78	103	109,937.61	11	8,669.25	114	118,606.86
	77	31	23,685.38	12	10,172.34	43	33,857.72

OIL AND GAS QUANTITY AND VALUE PUBLIC LAND

	Leasable Quantity	Royalty Quantity	Royalty Value
		OIL	
Montana	6,008,269 Barrels	714,888 Barrels	$14,005,186
North Dakota	4,786,480 Barrels	588,462 Barrels	18,842,070
South Dakota	124,867 Barrels	15,608 Barrels	352,272
		GAS	
Montana	11,994,467 Million Cu.Ft.	1,455,085 Million Cu.Ft.	1,662,148
North Dakota	1,127,664 Million Cu.Ft.	136,070 Million Cu.Ft.	293,527
South Dakota	454,537 Million Cu.Ft.	56,817 Million Cu.Ft.	125,251
		WET GAS*	
Montana	21,183 Million Cu.Ft.	2,647 Million Cu.Ft.	4,263
North Dakota	181,248 Million Cu.Ft.	22,119 Million Cu.Ft.	18,659
South Dakota	—	—	—

*Gas containing liquid hydrocarbons

SIMULTANEOUS OIL AND GAS FILINGS

Certain parcels of land in oil and gas leases that are not within known oil and gas geological formations become available for lease every other month. Anyone can file for an oil and gas lease on these lands by paying a $10 filing fee and completing the required forms bi-monthly. Filings for each land parcel are placed in a drum and the lease is awarded to the applicant whose card is drawn.

In 1980, the Montana State Office collected $2,034,060 in filing fees. These fees are turned over to the United States Treasury.

NUMBER OF FILINGS

Month	1978	1979	1980
January	12,152	5,334	25,714
February	4,786	18,005	—
March	5,563	12,269	—
April	17,821	26,057	—
May	17,126	18,350	—
June	17,712	50,463	—
July	21,856	9,177	29,213
August	25,646	19,753	—
September	82,916	24,649	51,810
October	19,813	22,727	—
November	6,616	25,288	96,669
December	37,912	21,121	—
TOTAL	**269,919**	**253,193**	**203,406**

MONTANA

COMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED AND BONUS RECEIVED

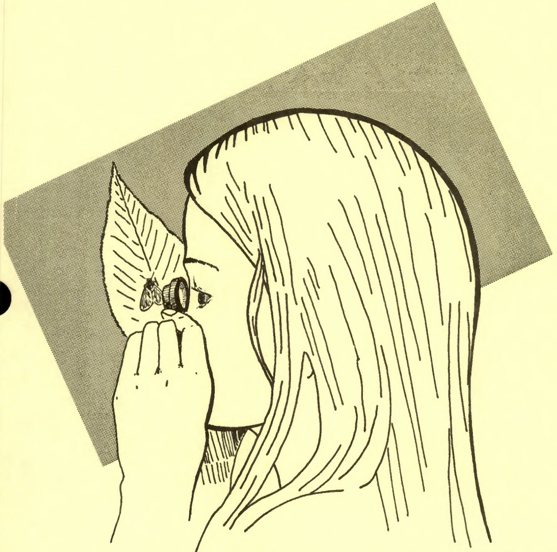
	Public Lands			Acquired Lands			Total		
FY Year	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
					OIL AND GAS				
80	31	4,897.44	$467,144.68	1	20.00	$500.00	32	4,917.44	$467,644.68
79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	20	2,696.28	159,721.02	2	280.00	1,380.00	22	2,976.28	161,101.02
77	28	6,086.13	71,531.37	2	640.00	12,968.00	30	6,726.13	84,499.37
					COAL				
80	1	61.23	1,550.00						
79	2	926.95	23,175.00						

NORTH DAKOTA

COMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED AND BONUS RECEIVED

	Public Lands			Acquired Lands			Total		
FY Year	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
					OIL AND GAS				
80	10	2,973.31	$250,142.30	—	—	$—	10	2,973.31	$250,142.30
79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	1	40.00	4,070.80	3	440.00	31,122.80	4	480.00	35,193.60
77	—	—	—	5	339.50	72,795.34	5	339.50	72,795.34
					COAL				
80	2	1,828.08	45,725.00						
79	1	440.96	11,025.00						

*No leases were issued in South Dakota during fiscal year 1980



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH PROGRAMS

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

BLM operates an environmental education program in Montana, North and South Dakota. Educational programs help develop a sensitivity and understanding of the natural environment. Such programs increase the public's knowledge and support of the need for quality multiple use management of public land resources in their states, while motivating them to participate in BLM's planning and decision making process.

Environmental Education is interdisciplinary, applying multiple use principles and BLM disciplines. BLM's program encourages active experiences in sensory awareness, investigation and problem solving. Programs are designed using the following concepts and criteria:

—Basic understanding of ecological and holistic environmental principles and relationships;

—Working knowledge of the Bureau's planning and decision making programs and processes;

—BLM resource management programs, practices and policies;

—BLM's need to obtain adequate public participation from all representative segments, groups and interested individuals.

Establishment of environmental education study areas (EESAs) on public land provides a valuable resource to communities in Montana, North and South Dakota. BLM field specialists often assist in developing appropriate learning materials for those EESAs. On-the-ground resource personnel offer assistance that otherwise would not be available to local school districts.

The environmental education program became a reality for BLM in Montana in 1975, with the designation and establishment of the Ah-Nei Environmental Education Study Area northeast of Billings. Other developed EESAs are: Maiden Canyon near Lewistown and Rest Reservoir near Miles City. The Bureau has another study area being planned near Acton, but because of budget reductions to the BLM and local school districts, it may be some time before this site becomes fully developed.

BLM developed trails and other basic facilities using college work study students and Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees. Further development was provided by the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) camp stationed in Billings. A learning guide, The Special Classroom, was developed to give site users general information as well as lesson plan suggestions. Workshops continue to be offered to familiarize teachers with environmental education at Ah-Nei.

A statewide environmental education interest inventory conducted by BLM's Public Affairs Staff in November 1976, indicated strong support and desire for such a program in other areas of Montana.

In the spring of 1977, the Billings School District was awarded a $34,000 Title A demonstration grant to promote environmental education, based on the Ah-Nei model, throughout the state. The grant is designed to offer training in developing and implementing environmental education programs. The grant will be terminated at the conclusion of the 1980-81 school year.

YOUTH LABOR PROGRAMS IN THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Youth Conservation Corps (YCC)

During the summer of 1980, the Bureau in Montana sponsored four nonresident and one resident YCC camps. The nonresident camps were located at Miles City, Missoula and Billings, Montana, and Belle Fourche, South Dakota. The resident camp was at Western Montana College located in Dillon.

These camps employed 114 youths, ages 15-18, for eight weeks. Enrollees worked on public lands in their localities. Some of the projects the enrollees worked on were: restoration and maintenance of historical sites; fence construction and maintenance; maintenance of environmental education study areas (EESAs); control of weeds, litter and erosion; wildlife habitat studies; spring development; timber thinning; and civic work.

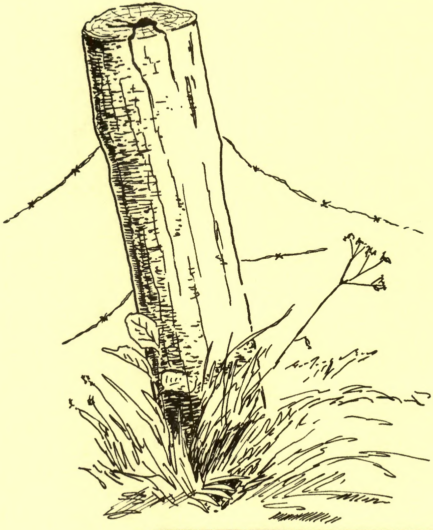
The total budget for these camps in 1980 was approximately $202,000; however, the 1981 budget has been rescinded by President Reagan. From all indications, it appears Congress will support the rescission and the federal YCC program for 1981 will be dropped.

Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC)

The BLM had two YACC camps at the beginning of FY80; however, by August 1980, the Billings camp was consolidated with the Butte camp. This action was necessary because of budget reductions in the program. The two camps employed at the minimum wage an average of 88 enrollees, ages 16-23, for 12 months. Some of the projects the enrollees worked on were: timber improvement, range vegetation control, fence construction and maintenance, waterfowl nesting facilities, watershed protection, campground maintenance, seedling planting, restoration of historical sites and fire road maintenance. Because of travel restrictions placed on BLM employees, many of these projects would not have been undertaken.

Recurring budget reductions have kept this program from attaining the credibility it deserves. The YACC budget for the Bureau in Montana for FY80 was originally $1.9 million; however, the program had to turn back nearly $500,000 to the Department of Labor.

During FY82, the program will be going through a closeout. We will have a number of YACC enrollees, but they will be supervised by BLM personnel. This will be necessary because the Butte YACC camp will be closed and the remaining enrollees will be assigned as a satellite to either Arizona or Utah. By June 30, 1982, the program Bureau-wide will be shut down.



GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACQUIRED LANDS. Lands in federal ownership which have been obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation or gift, or by exchange for purchase, condemned or donated lands, or for timber on such lands.

ALLOTMENT. An area of land where one or more individuals graze their livestock. It generally consists of BLM lands but may include parcels of private or state owned lands. The number of livestock and season(s) of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or be only one pasture.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP). A concisely written program of livestock grazing managment, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment.

ALLOWABLE CUT. The volume of timber that may be harvested annually from a well-managed and regulated forest property.

ALLOWED APPLICATION. An application to acquire title or permits to public lands, which has been accepted and approved as having been filed in full compliance with the requirements of the regulations.

ANIMAL UNIT. A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock which is equivalent to one cow or one horse or five sheep, all over six months of age.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH. A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of one month; also a unit of measurement of grazing privileges which represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month.

CADASTRAL SURVEY. A federal survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the lands, and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

CARRYING CAPACITY. A maximum number of animals that can survive on a land over a long term.

COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND. Lands growing stands of trees which possess present or potential marketable value.

COMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASE. A lease issued by the United States where there are known minerals, or inference of probable mineralization can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease is issued to the successful bidder as determined at a sale by public auction.

CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT. That portion of the living area of an endangered or threatened wildlife species that is essential to the survival and perpetuation of the species, either as individuals or as a population.

DEFERMENT. Withholding of livestock grazing until a certain stage of plant growth is reached, usually maturity of seed.

DEFERRED GRAZING. The discontinuance of livestock grazing on an area for a specified period of time during the growing season, to promote plant reproduction, establishment of new plants, or restoration of vigor by old plants.

DEFERRED ROTATION GRAZING. The discontinuance of livestock grazing on various parts of a range in succeeding years, allowing each part to rest successively during the growing season to permit seed production, establishment of seedlings, or restoration of plant vigor.

DISPERSED USE. Any type of recreational use which (l) has a high acreage requirement per person or family, e.g., fishing and hunting, or (2) can be enjoyed on a wide range of land types, e.g., picnicking, walking and driving for pleasure.

DISTRIBUTION. The uniformity of livestock grazing use over a range area. It is affected by water availability, topography, and type and palatability of vegetative species.

EXCHANGE. A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land and/or minerals in exchange for other land and/or minerals.

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (FLPMA). Public Law 94-579, October 2l, l976, often referred to as the BLM "Organic Act" which provides the majority of BLM's legislated authority, direction, policy and basic management guidance.

GRAZING DISTRICT. An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, established by the Taylor Grazing Act.

GRAZING LEASE. An authorization which permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside grazing districts during a specified period of time (section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

LAND UTILIZATION (L.U.) TRACTS. Lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. (See ACQUIRED LANDS)

LICENSE (GRAZING). An authorization which permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of BLM lands for a period of time, usually not in excess of one year.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP). A planning decision document which establishes, for a given planning area, land use allocations, guidelines for multiple use, and management objectives to be achieved for each class of land use or protection. It is the Bureau's land use plan which is prepared in three steps: Step 1—Resource Recommendations; Step 2—Impact Analysis and Alternative Development; and Step 3—Decision making.

MBM or MBF or M. BD. FT. Thousand board feet. The board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold, and manufactured lumber is merchandized.

MULTIPLE USE. Coordinated management of the various surface and subsurface resources, without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land; that will best meet the present and future needs of the people.

NATIONAL REGISTER. The National Register of Historic Places, which is a register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

NONCOMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASING. Leases are issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity.

ORIGINAL SURVEY. A cadastral survey which creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

PATENT. A Government deed. A document that conveys legal title of public lands to the party to whom the patent is issued.

PETROGLYPH. A carving or line drawing on rock, especially a prehistoric one.

PLANNING UNIT. A geographic unit within a Bureau of Land Management district which includes related lands, resources, uses and problems which are considered together for resource inventory and planning.

PRIMITIVE AREA. Areas in which no commercial development or use is permitted and no routes for motorized transportation are developed.

PUBLIC DOMAIN LANDS. Original public lands and/or minerals which have never left federal ownership; also, lands and/ or minerals in federal ownership which were obtained in certain types of exchanges for public domain lands and/or minerals.

PUBLIC LANDS. Any land and interest in land outside of Alaska owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and lands held for the benefit of Indians.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION. A component of the Bureau of Land Management's planning system providing the opportunity for citizens as individuals or groups to provide local, regional and national perspectives and concerns in the rulemaking, decision making, inventory, and planning with respect to public lands. This includes public meetings, hearings, advisory boards, or panels which may review resource management proposals and offer suggestions or criticism for the various alternatives offered.

RECREATION VISIT. A visit to lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management for the purpose of engaging in any activities except those which are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or for a full 24-hour day.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES. All of the products and physical values produced or contained within BLM lands which could be restored or replenished as they are used (e.g., wildlife, vegetation, water). This does not include resources such as minerals, soils, cultural artifacts, which once used or destroyed, cannot be replaced.

RESERVED LAND. Federal lands which are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program, and which are, therefore, generally not subject to the operation of all the public land laws.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP). A comprehensive, multiple-use plan for lands and resources administered by BLM. The RMP replaces the earlier Management Framework Plan (MFP) system. Characteristics of the RMP which differ significantly from the earlier system are: it usually covers an entire Resource Area; a range of plan alternatives are developed from which a preferred plan is selected; and an EIS is an integral part of the plan. All plans completed after 1983 will be RMPs.

SPECIAL LAND USE PERMIT (SLUP). A permit which authorizes the use of public lands for purposes not specifically authorized by law. (Repealed October 21, 1977)

VACANT PUBLIC LAND. Public land which is not reserved, appropriated or set aside for specific public purposes.